Business Notices. Why are thereso busy and the rest of us idle? is the constant talk of the Clothing Houses in the neighborhood of Darwooth & Pacon's No. 120 Futon-et. The reason is, they Darwooth & Pacon's holder and neat, and they ask a small advance only, and keep obliging and attentive salesamen to wait on their customers; and the most fastidious is sure of being suited from their immense stock.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE must be required so long as persons are born with red or sandy hair, or Time covers their heads with gray. These time it annihilates in five minutes, wringing out a spicified and uni-form brown or black in their stead. Sold and privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

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PETERSON & HUMPHRET.
No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

TO PURCHASE CARPETINGS At Great Bargains,
Call on
PRIERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAPE, with READS & MARYIN'S improvement. "The best Safe in the world." Secured by the celebrated La Belle Powder-Proof Lock, with a very small key—all made under the immediate in spection of our Mr. STRARS, who has for 14 years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a doilar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—213 having been tested in accidental fires.

Warranted free from dampness. Por sale by
STRARS & MARVIN, Nos. 40 Murray and 146 Water-st.
Second-hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices.

PHRENOLOGY .- Examinations, with Charts and

RICH CARPETING .- SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grandet, are now prepared to exhibit their Fall Importations of English and French Carperting, comprising every description and grade, from the most Costly to the Chearest Farric.

English Brussels, good styles and quality, 8/ per yard.

W. & T. LEWIS, No. 522 Broadway, are receiving their Fall Importations of Rich BRUSSELS and TAPKS-TRY VELVET CAPETS; also, On. CLOTIS, purchased by our fig. T. Lewis, in England, expressly for our own Retail Trade. Patterns of the Newcat Designs at prices that compete with

Patterns of the News HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAYIS- With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded experate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1856, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and the only Amer-loan Safes that wore awarded medals at the London World's

The Patonice placed \$1,000 in gold in the one exhibited at the World's Fair, London, and invited all the pock-locks in the world to open the Safe, with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity.

The subscribers and their agentia are the only persons authorated to make and sell Hirkuite's Patent Chamiton Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. Hirkuite's & Co., Green Block.

Not 135, 137 and 138 Water-st., and No. 5 Murray-st., N. Y.

IMPORTED FRENCH GAS FIXTURES and CLOCKS

superior articles only; Carcel and Moderator Lamps; Scatters for niches and newel posts, Paris Bronzes, Candeshbras, Brack-ets, Candlesticks, with flexible tubing for Gas, Espessed Oil, for sale by H. Darbovrilles, No. 445 Broadway. PIANOS AND MELODEONS.-The HORACE WA-

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—The HORACE WA-TERS modern improved PIANOS and MELODEONS are to be found only at No. 535 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rentailowed on purebase; for sale on monthly psyments, second-hand Pi-suos from 500 to \$450, Melodeons from \$450 a \$453. Planos bused and repaired, polished, boxed and moved. "The Horaco-waters Planos," says The New-York Evangeliet, "are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these in struments with some degree of confidence from personal knowl-NUTTING'S ÆOLICON.-This instrument has re-

ceived the highest encomiums from the press and the prolession, for its rich, mellow and powerful tone, rapid and delicate touch, and its capacity for granually swelling the notes from the most delicate sound to the heaviest fortismo. It is an admirable substitute for the Cross and is equally adapted to Plano Music.

GROVESTERS & TRUSHOW.

Plano-Forte Warerooms, No. 505 Broadway,

Sole Manufacturers for the United States. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES-SPEED AND PER-

PRCTION COMMINED.—We are now selling SEWING MICHIEVES for family sewing, quilting and other light work, which complete six eithebos at each norm of the driving-wheel. Also, improved machines, making five, four or three stitches at each revolution. It can be clearly demonstrated that no other kind of Sewing Machine now before the public, in comparison with these, can be used without positive loss.

I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 523 Broadway. FANCY GOODS AND TOYS .- We have just re-

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.—We have just received our first shipment of Papier Macier Goods, comprising a large associament of Work Boxes, Desks, Folios, Jewel Boxes, Inkstands, Watch Boxes, &c. Persons purchasing articles for presents will find this material to stand any climate. Also, an assortment of Backgammon Boards, Bracelets, Brushes, &c. Our customers and the public will do well to visit us often, as we shall be constantly occlying new goods. The selection having been made personally, at the manufactories of Europe, is such as to suit every taste. The prices can be compared with any other house.

[Importer of Fancy Goods and Toys, No. 315 Breadway.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS,-H. T. LOVET'S WAMPIANE (an Indian Vegetable Freparation) will restore Gray Hair to itsoriginal color and cure Baidness. The genuine Wan-thee can be purchased only at his office, No. 762 Broadway. He has he agents.

Wigs - Hair-Dye - Wigs .- Batchelor's Wies and Tourers have improvements peculiar to their louse. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful heatty, ease and darability—fitting to a charm. The largest and heat stock in the world. Twoive private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 23: Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in Now York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We in wite the attention of close buyers. PALPITATION OF THE HEART.-Dr. S. S.

PITCH'S HEART CORRECTOR cures Palpitation and other forms Leart Disease. For sale at 714 Broadway, and by all Drug-Agents wanted. Address Dr. S. S. Firch. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS - FEEBLE CONSTITU

Tions.—Thousands of persons with weak constitutions dearly from sheer debility. Nature should, in such cases, be a sisted with Huttoway's Pitlis. They give tone and stamic to the system, and vigor to the circulation.

10,000 cures have been made this month of Diarrhes, Dysentery, Colic, Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Dr. Toblas's celebrated Venetian Liniment, warrat cure, or the money returned. Price 25 or 50 cents. De 56 Courtlandt-st. Sold by the Drugsists throughout the

BABY JUMPERS .- Under this head we shall not extel the utility of the article, or the annual we shain affords to the child and the parent, facts already too well known, but merely state that they can be found at TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM of FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES and TOYS, No. 345 Broadway. Prices, #2 50, \$3, \$3 50 and \$1.

WRITING FLUID. The public are invited to try our

IMPROVED LIMPID FLUID.

It is in all respects equal to the best English, and in some important qualities it is superior to all. For sale by the Stationers.

THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO.

THE MURDER OF MR. BUFFUM IN KANSAS.—The letter from our correspondent at Lawrence, Kansas, published in The Tree effect of Saturday, stated that a Mr. Butlum had been murdered by the Missourians in the vicinity of that town. The person killed was Mr. David Buffum, son of Mr. Edward Buffum of Salem. The Salem Register publishes a letter received by the father, under date of Lawrence, Sept. 17, from which we make the following extract:

we make the following extract:

"It becomes my painful daty to inform you of the death of your son David, which took place this morning at 7 o clock. The circumstances are, that yesterday morning, at 7 o clock, a company of Border Ruffians were passing his house, when some eight or ten of them broke from the ranks, pursued him in his cornfield and shot him, the ball taking effect in the lower part of his bowels. After being shot, he made out to get in sight of my house and becken to my son, who, with one of my neighbors, went to him and found him mortally wounded. He was taken to my house and mortally wounded. He was taken to my house and mortally wounded. He was taken to my house and medical aid sent for, but all to no purpose. He de-parted this life this morning, twenty-four hours after receiving his wound.

"He requisted me, half an hour before his decease,

to write to you, and say to you he felt willing to the cause of Freedom in Kansas. He retained the cause of Freedom in Kansas. He retained his benees to the last moment, requested me to not for him in regard to his business, sell what I could, and send George home. I shall bury him to morrow at 2 o'clock in the Lawrence Centery, and George shall be cared for by me and mine until I hear from you.

"God only knows what is to be the final result in Could the meanle of the North look in upon

"God only knows what is to be the unia result in Kansas. Could the people of the North look in upon us in Kansas and see how Democracy is administered to us they would think it time to leave the United States and claim protection from a menarchical cov-Boston Traveller, Sept. 29.

NEORO STEALING .- The Pelcesburg Esperas of Monday last informs us that on the day previous much excitement was created in Petersburg, which disturbed the usual quiet of that city, by the appearance of an aginted-looking person, who was in search of one of his neighbors from Meckinburg, who eloped off with some five of his negroes. After an hour s search the abductor was found and conveyed to that building abductor the Court house. abductor was found and conveyed to their building adjoining the Court-house.

The Express withhele's the particulars unfit the course of lustice in its way.

The South Side Pensecul, referring to the sums

affair, Savis.

"A North Carolinko a mod A Warmer was arrest.

"A North Carolinko a mod A Warmer was arrest.

North on Tuesday, he people sold to Mr. Wei, H. H. Lee,
negrous belonging to Mr. Jasepa Reference of People of
County, N. C. Fot on resolved the picture of the beat from the officers, and made cod his estay. He save first

-Seven thousand freemen assembled at Jamestown

Chautsuque County, Friday week, on a very brief ac-tice, to hear Governor Reeder. Men of the East' Post on the column! The West is all right!

New York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1856.

New Bendy :

Now Ready:

LIFE OF FREMONT, in WELSH. Price, per dozen, 40
cents; per 100, \$2.50; per 1,000 \$20.

SUMNER'S SPEECH, in WELSH. Per dozen, 40 cents;
per 100, \$2.50; per 1,000, \$20.

GOV. REEDER'S LETTER IN FAVOR OF FREMONT,
and his Speech at New Haven; also, "The Poor Whites of the
South," a letter to the Governor of South Carolina. A Tract of
10 pages. Per dozen, 20 cts.; per 100, \$1.25; per 1,000, \$10.

inclosing the cash are solicited.

OREELEY & McELRATH, Tribune Office, N. Y.

Campaign Tribune-Price Reduced. We propose to send THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE for the balance of the Campaign, commencing with the paper of October 3, and ending (we hope) with the record of the election of its be something more than a more fly-sheet, we propose to issue it rwice a week, and of the full size of our Daily. Weekly and Semi-Weekly Editions. We shall thus be able to give all the best Speeches of the day. Addresses, elaborate Documents and full detail of all Elections and Political Movements throughout this eventful canvace. There will be a great many cheap Weekly isstles for the Campaigu, with which we prefer not to compete o interfere; while we publish at the lowest endorable price one which shall serve as an Encyclopedia of the Canvass, and be regarded by speakers, committee-men, and active workers for the Right as a text book and monitor. We ask those who believe such a paper will do good to aid us in extending its circulation TERMS FOR THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE,

TO BE ISSUED TWICE A WEKE,

about the 11th of November-say twelve numbers:

matter.
Those of our friends who may desire to aid in the circulation of THE SEMI-WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE will be kind enough to send their orders at as early a day as possible.

An extra copy will be sent to each person who sets up a club.

Address

GREELEY & McELRATH.

Tribune Office, New-York.

To ADVERTISERS .. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will go o press to-morrow morning at an early hour. We shall print of this week's issue over 175,000 copies. A few more advertisements will be received if handed in early to-day. Price, One Dollar a line.

Nearly Twelve Thousand Dollars have been sent to this office, mainly in small sums, for the relief of those who, in defiance of a thousand obstacles and discouragements, are laboring and suffering to make Kansus a Free State. We did not suggest this particular subscription-we should have much preferred its collection and application through some other channel-but we acquiesced in the suggestion of a correspondent when it was seen to be probable that more money would be sent to THE TRIBUNE office than to any other focus. Every dollar that has reached us, save a small balance now in hand, has been handed over, along with our own contribution, to those who are entrusted with and responsible for the chief conduct of the Free Kansas cause. And we have no doubt that every farthing of it has been and will be wisely and effectively appropriated. Had the amount been ten times as great, it would not have exceeded the urgent needs of the cause. If the Free-State men shall mainly be enabled to stay in Kansas until the dawning of a better day, in which to love liberty will not be a crime there. THE TRIBUNE KANSAS FUND will have done its part toward that consummation.

For the moment, the Free-State cause in Kansas prostrated. Its enemies revel in the possession of uncontested power. They are about to hold an election to ratify and confirm that power. In that election, the Free-State men will have just such fortune as the Border Ruffians shall vouchsafe them. If the Free-State men should generally resolve to vote-as we presume they will not-their Pre-Slavery masters can stop three-fourths of them by challenging and applying the test-oaths. Or they can let them vote and overbear them by an influx of dollar voters who will claim to be now actual residents. Or they may drive them from the polis, as they did in so many districts in March of hist year; or hunt them out of the Territory, as they did when they found them likely to carry the late Charter Election in Leavenworth. Whatever the Free-State men may carry in or gain by this election will be just what their enemies choose, for appearance's sake, to concede them.

But there is an Election at hand which the Border-Ruffians cannot manage, and we trust their allies cannot carry. It is that of a new President and Congress by the American People. This election is the last hope of Kansas. Slavery is now intrenched on her soil behind what is falsely pronounced Law, with Federal cannon grimly studding the background. And unless this law can be proclaimed and treated as the impudent fraud it truly is, Slavery is as firmly fastened on Kansas as on Missouri herself.

JOHN C. FREMONT is the candidate, and the only candidate, at those who stand for Free Kansas and scout the bloody imposture of the bogus "Territorial laws." If he is elected, those laws fall, and Freedom rises in their stead. If he is beaten. Free Labor in Kansas is dead, without hope of resurrection.

There has been recently established at No. 151 Nassau street a Volunteer Fremont Document Committee, of which several of our most respectable citizens are members. It is doing a great and nuch-needed work in sending documents, free of cost, so far as its means will admit, to those localiities in which the Republican cause is relatively weak, and where other means of supply are not obvious. We urge our friends in such localities to send to this Committee for documents, stating how many they need, and of what kinds; we ask our friends in all localities to send this Committee something toward the presecution of this good work. Send what you can afford and are prompted by your love of the cause to give-though it be but dollar, send it; if it be \$100, do not halve it, but send the whole. We know that this Committee is doing a great and needed work. Let not its hands be paralyzed, but act, and act promptly.

We did not urge the nomination of John A. KING for Governor, because we preferred that the Republican candidate should be chosen from among the Radical Democracy, and we believed Judge Charles H. Ruggles could poil mere votes than any other man. But, Judge Ruggies having peremptorily decimed, we rejoice that the Convention selected so worthy and true a man as John A. King. The son of an illustrious patriot and statesman Mr. King has ever been faithful to the principles of the American Revolution, while many of his old compatriots and associates have slid gradually down into the mire of ancient Torvism until they are not ashamed, with Choate, to disparage the Declaration of Independence as "the impassioned manifesto of a revolutionary war," if not openly to denounce with John Liendelph as "a tentarenade of nonsense." Neither social sympathies, nor wealth, nor

in the great Missouri struggle. In the Legislature, in Congress, as before the People, he has held one unvarying course-that of a conservative of Liberty rather than of Slavery and an unobtrusive but steadfast asserter of the inalienable Rights of Man.

If Mr. King has aspired to honorable posts, there lives no man who dare say that he ever bartered his principles for place, or sought to make public station subservient to private gain. No cotemporary is freer from even the suspicion of mercenary impulse. Belonging to no clique, the puppet of no faction, he will enter upon the duties of Governor with a single eye to the promotion of the public well-being and aspiring only to connect his own spotless name with the ascending progress of our State. How any man who calls himself a Republican can think of voting against him is to us a mystery; but in fact those who support Col. Fremont yet oppose Mr. King, do not pretend to be Republicans. Under the old party divisions, Mr. King was an ardent and steadfast Whig, yet he will have rousing majorities in three-fourths of the old Democratic Counties, as Mr. Selden, for Lieut, Governor, will have in most of the old Whig Counties. We regard the overwhelming success of the whole Republican State ticket as beyond contingency.

The Annual Elections in PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO and Indiana take place on Tuesday, Oct. 14, when Delegations to the next Congress are to be chosen from each of these important States. Indiana alone elects a Governor this year, but some State officers or a Legislature, or both, are to be chesen in each, so that a large vote will be drawn out and a pretty decided indication given of the popular feeling with regard to the Presidency. In Penn-ylvania and Indiana, but one anti-Nebraska State Ticket is presented, while in Ohio the supporters of Fillmore have a separate State Ticket, with candidates for Congress in every District where they can show the skeleton of a party. Among their candidates for Congress are two of the present Delegation-Messrs. Scott Harrison and Moore-who were chosen in 54 as Republicans, but who steadily refused to vote for Mr. Banks as Speaker, avowed themselves distinctively "Americans," and are now doing their best to elect Buchanan by drawing off anti-Nebraska votes on Fillmore. Neither of them can be reelected, but they may possibly distract the anti-Buchanan vote sufficiently to let in the candidates for Congress in open alliance with Border-Ruffanism. We do not believe, however, that the nimest efforts of Fillmoreism in Ohio can prevent the election of the Fremont State Ticket, and a decided majority of the Republican Members of Congress. We cannot hope to carry all, as we did in 1854; but then what we do carry will be all sound and reliable, as some of those chosen at that time were not. There is no Legislature to be chosen in Ohio this year. The rival candidates for

State Offices are as follows: Judge: A. Ozias Bowen,
Supreme Court Josiah Scott,
Attorney Gereral. C. P. Wolcott, Rufus P. Ranney. Samuel M. Hart. H. H. Barney. School Coram r... Ansen Smith, Public Works... John Waddle, Wayne Gri There is also a full Fillmore State Ticket. Wayne Griswold.

For Members of Congress: For Members of Congress:

Dist. Fremont. Buchanem. Fillmore.
1. Alphense Taff., Ges. H. Pendleten, James F. Torrence.
2. John A. Guriev, Wim. S. Groesbeek, J. Scott Harrhon.
3. *L. D. Campbell, C. L. Vallandingham.
4. *M. H. Nichols, Dr. Dorsey,
5. *Richard Mott. Alfred P. Edgerton.
6. *Johns R. Einrie, J. R. Cockerill,
7. *Aaron Harlan, Durbin Wood.
4. *Eerj. Stanton, R. E. Runkle,
9. *C. K. Watson, Judge Hall.
9. *C. K. Watson, Judge Hall.
9. *C. Hoffman, Joseph Miller,
9. *Cocar F. Moore. R. C. Hoffman, Joseph Miller, V. B. Herren, William Medill, Sam'l Gallowsy, S. S. Cox, John Sherman, H. C. Brumbuck, J. R. Stanberry. Platemon Blass.

"Win, E. Sopp, Locaph Bowes,
C. E. Tompkins, T. C. H. Smith,
C. J. Albright, William Lawrence, John Davenport,
Edward Wade.

 *Edward Wade.
 *J. R. Guddings, Matthew Birdsull.
 *J. A. Binghen, T. S. Woods,
 *Members of the present House. Though no Legislature is to be elected this year,

Sheriffs. Prosecuting Attorneys, Commissioners, &c., are to be chosen in most of the Counties, INDIANA .- There seem to be but two parties in the State Election in Indiana, and the rival tickets

are as follows: Goremor. Oliver P. Morton, Asibel P. Willard Lieut. Goremor. Courad Baker. Abin. A. Hammo Secretary of State. John W. Dawson, John W. Dodd. Additor... E. W. H. Ellis, School Superintend't, Charles Barnes, Trecturer... Wm. B. Notsinger, Attorney-General... James H. Cravens, State Reporter... John A. S. in, Sup. Court Clerk... John A. Beal, For Members of Cong Wm. B. Beach. Congre

Dist. Anti Nebraka J. James C. Vench, 11. John M. Wilson, 111. John A. Hendricks, James Lockhart. William H. Englis James Hughes. James B. Foley. IV. *William Cumback, V.. David Kilgore, VI.. John Coburn, VII.. John P. Usher, Edmund Johnson. J. M. Gregg.
John G. Davis.
D. W. Voorhees.
Wm. Z. Stuart.
Robert Lowry. IX. Schuyler Colfax, X. Samuel Brenton, XI. John U. Pettit,

Wm. Garver.

Al. John U. Petut, Win. Garver.

'Members of the present House.

Pennsylvania.—A Union State ticket, in opposition to the Nebraska policy of Pierce & Co., was nominated last March, and appears to be heartily supported by the great mass of both the Fremont and Filmore men. Desperate attempts have been made by the Buchaniers to detach the Fillmore men from its support, and pamphlets with that object are flooded over the State, asserting that every man on the ticket is for Fremont, that its election will be a Fremont triumph, &c. We do not perceive that these publications have had much effect. On the other hand, there are doubtless many Adopted Citizens who will heartily support Frement, yet who will not come out to vote for the Union State Ticket. The vote will be some 30,000 to 40,000 higher in November than at the State Election. The rival State Tickets are as follows: Conal Commission Thes. E. Cochran, George Scott,
Anditor Darwin E. Phelps Jacob Fry, jr.
Surrepor Barthol, Laporte, John Rows.

The nominations for Congress are not yet complete we defer our list of them.] Our latest advices from this State are generally

ouite cheering. Here is a specimen:

quite cheering. Here is a specimen:

Correspondence of the N Y Tribure.

The Alleghamy Mountains are in a tileze! Every hill and valley either the watchwords of Freedom and Fremont. The Filmer- and Buchanau men are coming over to the standard of Liberty by handreds, and such an avalenche for Freedom as we shall send forth from here will astone hour most sanguine friends. Messrs. Cabvin (ex M. C.). Bhair, McJurrice, Suyder and Dr. Pritsch- fine, able men—are our champions. They are to we engaged in helding a series of district meetings that are testing with wonderful effect.

We do not assume to predict the result in the

-We do not assume to predict the result in the Keystone State. Mesers. BURLINGAME, C. M. CLAY, WILSON and others, beside her own able sons, are new canvessing with effect for Freedom and Fre ment. On the other hand, Ex-Govs, Cobb and Johnson of Georgia, Ex-Senator William Allen of Ohio, Ex-Senator Merrick of Mary and, Gen. E. R. V. Wright of New-Jersey, Isaac H. Wright of Massachusetts, the Hon. George Read Raddle of Delaware, the Hon. Herndie Seymonr, John Van Beren, and Charles T. Fields of this State, Ex-Senator Touccy of Connecticut, Charles L. Woodbury and Ex-Gov. Wells of New-Hampshire, the swallowed the priests next after their ghostly

and several more of the chief priests of the Pro-Slavery church, are doing their utmost to save it for Buchanan-a pregnant testimony to the popularity of the Sege of Wheatland in his own State.

We shall leave the result to speak for itself. -A U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania in place of the Hon. Richard Brodhead is to be chosen by the Legislature about to be elected; and one from Indiana to fill the seat held vacant since the opening of the present Congress by the refusal of the Nebraska Senate to meet the anti-Nebraska House in joint ballot to make an election. The seat was last filled by the Hon. John Pettit, (Nebraska,)

Mr. William Strickland, of the Mobile bookselling firm of Strickland & Co., has made a full exposé of his case in a letter to his Mobile friends. That letter is calculated to deepen the general abberrence of the state of terrorism maintained throughout the Slave region, but does not exalt our opinion of Messrs. Strickland & Co., who appear to have been victimized without reason of palpable object. They never had but two copies of Fred. Douglass's Memoir and one of "Autographs for Freedom." How the latter came to band, they do not know: the former they ordered, thinking no evil. The following affidavit from one of their clerks says all that is essential to their vindication:

"I was in the employ of Strickland & Co., booksellers, Mobile from November 25, 1854, to July 12, 1856, in the capacity

of silestram.

"During the period, but more especially during the last twelve months of my service, I generally wrote all the orders for broke, and, when they arrived, it was my special duty to opper them, compare them with the invokes, and murk the cost

In the Fall of 1825 several friends of the house cased and wisded to provide a copy of Free. Douglas's Bondage and Freedom. Then just summerced.

"The question was narraised as to the propriety of ordering a few copes. Mr. Strickland was appealed to and replied, we make refer two copies, which was done.

"When they strived I placed one of them on Mr. Strickland's deak and drew his attention to it. It lay there several days, and was executably placed with the other copy on the shelves with books of similar size in the rear of the store.

No other copies of the work were ordered or received for ing my stay with the firm.

"When we took inventory of stock in June 1186, the same was then in the

ing my stay with the firm.

When we took investory of stock in June, 1556 the same we copies which were ordered as above, were then in the tore, and were by ne written in the inventory blotter; and rem that blotter copied into the inventory book by Mr. Strick and.

whedge.

"My constant employment in the book department of their stiness necessarily rendered me more familiar with that class their stock than either of my employers, or any clerk in the

of their stock that enter of my single-scales and also in 1855, and also in 1856, and do positively state that the only books in their possession of an incendiary character during the whole period on the two copies of Fred. Donales's book, ordered in the Fail of 1855, and one copy of the Keyto Under Torn's Colonial of their books, and one copy of the Keyto Under Torn's Colonial of which books were, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in more store when I left their employ an the I thin it along I day, 1865.

There were some in each in their stack which had been concerned, and were to be returned to New-York with other conde-

condemned, and were
goods.

My thorough knowledge of books and general intimacy with
all heaks published in the United States, enables me to say that
I know no other books than those above mentioned of an inemdiary or abolition character were in their stock throng my seryear.

FRANJIN C. BABCOCK. Sworn before me, this 19th Aug., 1856.

Francisco Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York.

The pretense that "incendiary" books were sold by this house to slaves, or to free negroes, was not even set up on the mob "trial" of Messrs. Strickland & Co., and never had a shadow of foundation. The author of the whole trouble appears to have been a Rev. Mr. Hawthorne, who, having been told by a Louisianian that Strickland & Co. had Douglass's Memoir for sale, communicated the appalling fact to "Cel. Jones," by whose direction the Rev. Mr. H. sent his son-in-law, Dr. Cragin, to buy copies, which he did-one for the Rev. Mr. Hawtherne, the other for Cel. Jones. Thereupon the Rev. Mr. Hawthorne called on Dr. Woodcock, Dr. Le Vert, Judge Dargan, Judge Lesesne, Mayor Withers, &c., by whom a Lynch court was speedily instituted, Strickland & Co. summarily tried. condemned, and driven out of the city-deeing, Mr. Strickland says, "contrary to my own judgment, " but with the advice, I may almost say coercion, " of many friends." Had Mr. S. been the servant of God and man his accusers seem to have supposed him, he would have resisted all such "friends." But on his trial, he told the Court-we presume

truly: "I have been a feeder in Monte of the Arrival of the formal sering for years were invested as sloves. I then turned my attention to small investments in Heal Estate, which was then at a very low eith in Mohlie. All I was worth was in this singe, when my employer, (James M. Sumwalt) died. I then went into business on my own account, and necessarily needed all my title espital in my business, and hence seld my slave property and real estate as soon as possible, and placed the pro-

it had increased and extended beyond my most sanguine expectations.

I alluded to the peculiar difficulties of conducting the book business—that as a rule, we had simply the title of a book to guide us as to its character; unquestionably we bed, no doubt, soil many novels and other ephemeral books, which may have contained abolition sentiments. Whenever it came to our forceding that any book on hand was not fitted to circulate at the Souria, such books here at one wrapped as for return.

"We often had book consigned to us which we never should have ordered; that in the harry of business, such books could easily get soil denocrative." I alimed to "busin Tuni" Cabin; "we shad utterly writed to sell it. We had two copies I believe, sent to us, which were iterally read to pieces, by being passed from friend to friend, whose contently nad been excited, and I believe there were men then in the room who had read one of them.

room who had read one of them.
occurred to me, I should have told them we ordered

on plianent.

"The Committee have deeply consured me for not stating his fact to them, as they found the order for the 50 copies when they examined our papers.

"I should certainly have stated it had it occurred to my mind while I was speaking."

-How Mr. Strickland can have been condemned on such a state of facts is inscrutable; but "the wicked flee when no man pursueth"-or, as Shakespeare phrases it, "Tis conscience that ' makes cowards of us all." " The thief doth fear each bush an officer;" and the guilty soul of Oppression cowers and shudders at the very name of Fred. Douglass.

The most striking feature of this and kindred exhibitions is the contempt for Law habitually evinced he the Slave Power. Slavery rests on law lives he aw, becomes mere piracy in the absence of law vet none among Strickland & Co.'s despoilers ever seem to have even inquired whether they had violated any law, or proposed to send them before a legal tribunal. Yet it is perfectly easy to have any aw passed in Alabama that may be deemed essential to the security of Bondage-even though death were made the penalty of possessing and reading the Declaration of Independence, - Is Slavery ashamed to display its more hideous features on the statutebeek! If not, why not shape its laws so that booksellers and others may know what is required of them, and not be subjected to atter ruin while innocent of any conscious offense whatever !

We have emitted to publish several of the more recent affidavits, certificates, &c., making Col. Fremont a Roman Catholic, or otherwise seeking to expose him to odium, because they seemed too imprebable to excite any interest. They do not lack audacity, but are deficient in genius. The Cleteland Plaindealer had one last week from an ld sailer-we think his name is Black-which we are disappointed in not finding transferred to The Lapress. The old salt swears that Com. Stockton detailed him to take care of Col. Fremont when the latter was very sick in California; and, during his employment in this line, he saw all menner of Carbolic process administering spiritual consand saccidetal eaction to the patient. We presome Jack would have added that the Colone Extension so nobly maintained by his honored father McDevald, the Hou. John Appleton of Maine,

is a Mr. Albright, up in Greenbush, who certifies that, coming once from California, he entered a Catholic church at Panama (it must have been Catholic, for there are none beside in that city.) and saw Col. Fremont, solus, engaged in silent prayer there. We fear this is as false as the rest of these steries, though it is so creditable and proper that it might very well be true. We have visited Catholic churches in the company of Protestants, who went "merely from curiosity," and also with these who went to pray; and we must say that we shall choose to go with the latter class on our next visit. That a Christian, just landed from a long and perilous voyage, and about to embark on another such, should spend a few minutes in prayer in the nearest church-perhaps the only accessible spot where quiet and meditation were possible-strikes us as neither incredible nor even remarkable. And yet we guess it would appear, if Mr. Albright were made to fix the time of his observations on the Isthmus, that Col. Fremont was elsewhere. However, it is of no consequence.

It seems to us unaccountable that those who deem it a matter of such moment to prove Col. F. a Cathelic have not at as yet produced some record of his adhesion to the Romish Church. Having been baptized and confirmed a Protestant, he could not, of course, be received into the Catholic Church without selemn forms and an enduring record, such as exist of his Protestant baptism, confirmation, and the Protestant baptism of his children. As all the Catholic journals and prominent politicians are desperately intent on giving the impression that he has been a Catholic, so as to help Buchanan by driving Anti-Slavery votes to Fillmore, we can't see why they fail to produce a record of his abjuration of Protestantism and accession to the Roman Catholic Church. It could not be a hard job to get up such a record, and, now that we have suggested it, we presume it will soon be forthcoming. What is the use in half doing a thing when you might as well do it thoroughly !

-We have intimated that these certificates, while they evince considerable power of invention, display no real creative genius. They are mainly miserable journey-work, which could hardly gain credence if they set forth only what was essentially probable. But our eye has just fastened on a story about Frement in The Philadelphia Mercury, which argues capacity in its author. We give it verbatim, as follows [It occurs in the course of a letter from its New-York correspondent, and bears date Sept. 27th]:

"The Republican candidate for President,

"The Republican candidate for President,

2008 C. *REMONT,

still remains in tossis. He appears recarly every day in Broadway, and wears so benium and yet excitant an expression that it
is evident he feels little doubt as to his success in the coming
centest. He does well to remain in the background, for he
really is not the man to win friends at first sight. On the contarry, he is after crusty in his address, and has imbibed from
his military life a dominiering disposition which is extremely
offensive to most persons. He occasionally, however, meets
with architif. Sorh a sine he received a few days ago from a
Yankee proof-reader in the office of a celebrated Republican
morning paper in this city. This man, whose name is Murphy,
was sitting in his fittle embrycom, busily poring over
some proofs, when Mr. Fremont entered for the purpose of
reading the first impression of an article he had written. For,
be it known to you, gentle reader, Mr. Fremont is permitted in
two of the morning papers to do a lattle anothymnum schricking"
in his private account.

"Good aftermson, Sir," said Yankee, politely, as Mr. R.
Three was no realy condended.

re was no reply, only the discourteous domand, " Get my "What!" exclaimed the type, coloring with intermingled acr and surprise-"I recken I didn't understand you, Mr.

Fromout."

"I want the proof of my article on Senator Aitkin's rosignation," said Mr. F., without any dimination in the aspecity of his manner—and bed—d quick about it, too."

I recken you can't have it. I don't believe you're Mr. Fromoit, no how, I've always heard him spoken of as a gentleman, and you I'm dern stire are no kind of a gentleman, no ways."

The eyes of the Presidential apprant admittated, they sparkled, and snon snapped like the eyes of an irate ball.

"Are you noing to obey my orders!" forceig demanded Mr. Fromoit. By this time the Yankee was as calm as his interform to the control of the control o

-Of course, the reader understands that this is pure fiction-that Col. Fremont has not been in THE TRIBUNE establishment since his nomination, if he ever was, and never wrote a line that appeared in these columns unless it were inserted distinetly, avowedly as his; and such, we are confident, is the fact with regard to every other journal in the city. But The Mercury's correspondent had his column to fill, and he filled it in such a manner as to excite a sensation, which was all he desired. He doubtless thinks he has made a hit, and, when he finds his Roorback copied into THE TRIBUNE, he will be sure of it.

A correspondent requests of us an answer to this question:

If the Border-Ruffian Code of Laws in Kanaas b recognized by the Federal Government, cas they be successfully resisted by the Free-State men in that Territory and how "

We answer-They can be resisted by appealing to the People of the United States, who are the creator and source of that "Government," and who are able to mold it like clay in the hands of the potter. The People can constitute a different 'Government," which will not recognize the offpring of Border-Ruffian conspiracy, invasion, vio lence and ballot-box stuffing as valid "laws" of a community which atterly repudiates and abhors them. And this will put things where they would have been had no such gigantic villainies been planned and perpetrated. If the American People decide that the bogus

"laws" shall be entorced on the People of Kansas, we see no help for them. It will be a hard case, but fighting will not seften it. We think all ha been done in that line that was advisable or proper The Free-State men have resisted the Border Ruffians; they have detended their homes from vio lence and outrage; they have saved some of their cattle and other effects from plunder and spoliation; they have done all that was needed to call public attention to their most unmerited perseentions and sufferings. Now, if the People say they must be trampled under the feet of their oppresscis, their doom is sealed. It is no question of whether Slavery shall or shall not be admitted into Espera-it is now there if the Territorial "laws" are valid and obligatory-and not only there, but fortified by the most atracious pains and penalties. If the Border Rufflans, through their allies in the Free States, triumph in the Presidential election, our nobler men will abandon Kansas, and the baser must sink into sequiescence in the rule of the Slave Power. Let Buchanan be chosen, and Kansos will be admitted as a Slave State within two years. There is no escape from this entastrophe. - There are some laws too unjust to be actively

such while it stands on the statute-book. It is he. ful to disobey an ensetment deemed unconsider tional for the sake of testing its validity before the dicisl tribunals; but, when they shall have affirmed it, there is no remaining course for the consciention opponent but to say to the law's ministers-"cannot directly obey such a requisition; but I " will make no resistance to the imposition of "prescribed penalty: Inflict it!" We catch to fugitives from Slavery; but if our refusal subjects us to fine or imprisonment, we shall not evade the law's requisition. This is the course of the Que kers with regard to tithes and military service; a is the only course consistent at once with the mands of conscience and of loyalty.

The inequality of taxation in Virginia is now et. citing attention among her citizens. The Wellsburg Herald, amid some of that bitter opposition which might be expected, is honestly shewing the people of Western Virginia what Slavery costs.

A recent number of that sheet has an able article on the present system of taxation. It seems that the tax on slares is fixed by the Constitution; on # other property, it is rated by the Legislature. Here is a fraud to begin with: The Constitution wa framed when slaves were far cheaper than now. The Constitution provides that "every slave, over " twelve years old, shall be taxed equal to the tar " on lands of the value of three hundred dollars, " Slaves under that age, shall not be taxed." The number of slaves under 12 years is about 200,000. and the marketable value would be at least \$300 each on an average; making an aggregate of sixty ma. lions of " property," not taxed at all ! Moreover, slaves over twelve, assessed by the Constitution g \$300 each, are worth, on an average, \$500 each There being in the State 300,000 slaves over twen years of age, this makes another sum of sixty mil ions not taxed ! The State Tax is forty centers the hundred dollars. If slayes, therefore, were equitably taxed, they would pay an annual revenue of nearly half a million dollars more than they do now. The schole revenue of Virginia, last year, we somewhat less than one million of dollars.

How oppressive on the cities and towns, and on al whose property is not largely in slaves, is the present system of taxation in Virginia, we need not in-

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

RHODE ISLAND CONVENTIONS. The Republican Convention to-day nominated the following ticket for Electors:
Edwin W. Lawton of Newport, Isaac Sainden & Brayton of Westinate, Win. P. Bullock of Providence, William B. Brayton of Westink.

Brayten of Warwick.

The American Convention nominated the same ticks.

FROM WASHINGTON. The President has fixed the two new Land-Offices for Minnesota as follows: for the North-West District at Ojibwa, and for the North-East District at Be-

MOVEMENTS OF PRESIDENT PIERCE.

BALTIMORE, Thesday, Sept. 39, 1836.

The President arrived in this city by the early train from Washington this morning, and was received by the military and escorted to the Gilmore House, where he breakfasted with the Mayor, the members of the City Council and deputations from the military. Subsequently, in obedience to the calls from the large concourse of people who had assembled around the hote, he mode a brief complimentary speech, returning his thanks for the kind reception he had received from the editions of Baltimore. At the conclusion of his speech he molitary formed in line, receiving him with a marcher salute. They then escorted him to the care. The coption was well managed and the military os and cutte imposing. The marine and military officers of Washington came as far as Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, Thesday, Sept. 30, 1856.

Mayor Vaux, Collector Brown, Maushall Wynkoop, and a number of the members of our City Council recived President Pierce at Wilmington to-day. On he arrival of the train at Philadelphia, the President, with the Committee, took carriages and drove rapidly to the Walnut Street Wharf, and he there embarked by he beat for New-York at tive o'clock. A crowd of some hundreds attended and witnessed his doparture. MOVEMENTS OF PRESIDENT PIERCE.

to the Wainut Street Whart, and he there embarked by he boat for New-York at five o'clock. A crowd of some hundreds attended and witnessed his departure. The military of the city were not out, but the Baltimore City Guards, under Captain Warner, accompanied the President here. The Committee accompanied Mr. President here. The C Pierce as far as Trenton.

PRESIDENT PIERCE'S TRIP EASTWARD. Bosros, Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1836.
The Board of Aldermen last evening adopted a resolution inviting the Fresident to visit Boston, and proffering him the hospitalities of the city.

A house, No. 29 Howard street, was entered last evening him. Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1856

evening by a posse of police, who arrested sevenly-cight persons engaged in "prop shaking" and other varieties of gambling. William H. Mead, the keeper of the house, was among those arrested.

AN EDITOR KILLED IN A DUEL.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday Sept. 30, 1856.

W. R. Taber, esq., editor of The Charleston Mecury, was killed yesterday afternoon in a duel will Edward Magrath, on the third fire. CATTLE IN TRANSITU.

CAPPILLE, IN TRANSITU.

CAMPYILLE, Tucsday, Sept. 30, 1856.

Since the last report, including the stock to arrive on
Wednesday morning, 2,822 head of cattle have passed
over the New-York and Eric Raifroud; also, eighteen
car loads of sheep, six car loads of hegs and four car
loads of horses. Of the beeves, 2,340 head were taken
off at Campville. off at Campville.

GREAT FIRE AT ATALANTA, GA.
BALTINOBE, Tuesday, Sept. 39, 1856.
The engine depot of the various railroads at Atalants, in Georgia, was destroyed by fire on Friday last.
Loss, \$160,000.

STABBING AFFRAY.

STABBING AFFRAY.

BALTISONE Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1856.

An affray occurred in a boarding house in Southest to-day, growing out of a quarrel about an ambrella, between two young men named David Keavis and Edward Spencer. Keavis was stabbed to the heart. BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Bosros, Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1856.
The following are the footings of our Bank statement

DEATHS OF DISTINGUISHED MECHANICS .- A number her of persons distinguished for the aid they have efforded to the material progress of the world, have died within a few weeks past. The funeral of the lamented George Steers of this city, the great American shipwright, who has said little but don't toward improvement in Naval and Marine con-struction, was attended last Sabbath by a very intge concourse, including the shipwrights in a body, and also the Masons, of which Order he was a member. N. J. Wyeth of Boston, in morralized by his practical improvements in cottant and securing me for Sammer use, is another whose recent death may be alluded to in this connection. Pad Stillman, who for many years has had charge of the mercureture of steam-gauges and engine-indicators at the Nevelty from Works of this city, and under where care these latter instruments have risen to such per-fection that the Euglish cannot be maded in comparsen, died en tier lith of September. James Bremss, the Figheb engineer who got the steamer Grek Britein allout with such excesse after her wreck in Dunctum Pay, and John Ross, the venerable artic payigator, whose name figured by the side of vessels and believes in our earliest geography lessons, are